

men Viscount Materosa, and Don Diego de la Vega, have already entered into an agreement with government, by which all the Spanish prisoners in this country are immediately to be released and sent back to Spain.

Announcement has been sent off in great quantities for the use of the Spanish patriots.

The Marquis De Santa Cruz, who is at the head of the Provisional Government of Asturias and Galicia, is a young Nobleman of high spirit, and is in particular esteem in the former province. To him is committed the command of that patriotic army which we hope is destined to rescue their country from a foreign yoke. The Marquis De Ovedo, who is joined with him in the conduct of the national affairs, is also a Nobleman in whose spirit and virtue the people place entire confidence.

Admiral Gardner, son of Lord Gardner, is to have a flag, which he will hoist immediately, and sail on a secret expedition.

It is stated that a very extraordinary change has taken place in the mind of the cabinet respecting the Catholic Question. The Pope's Nuncio to the Prince of Brazil has been treated with marked deference and attention by the Duke of Portland, Mr. Palmerston, and the other public men connected with the Government.

A letter dated, Manchester, 8th inst., says: "All is perfectly tranquil here, and has been so these last twelve days; but some disturbances have taken place in the neighbouring towns. Many prisoners have been brought to the New Bailey Prison since Saturday last."

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bank Stock 24 1/2 3-4 5mm. 4 3/4 prem
3 per cent. red 69 68 3/4.

The English House of Commons, on the first of June, resolved itself into a committee to consider of the means of promoting commercial intercourse with America.

Mr. Rose prefaced the motion he intended to submit by a succinct history of the commercial intercourse between this country and America, in which he spoke so low as not to be audible from the gallery. He then adverted to the unfriendly disposition recently and still manifested by America towards this country, so obviously to the mutual disadvantage of both nations. The object of his proposition was, to shew to America that this country had friendly dispositions towards her, and that she was disposed in future to carry on commercial intercourse with her, whenever complete amity between both should be restored. He was not anxious to renew the treaty which had been settled before, that intercourse broke up because it was one which would have been very disadvantageous to England. But his purpose would be to put America, in her future trade, on a footing with the most favoured nations; and to propose that the principle he meant to offer, should, in the first instance, continue one year in operation. He concluded by moving a resolution to the following effect: "That all goods, wares, and merchandizes, the growth and produce of America, imported to this country, either in British ships navigated according to law, or in ships built in America or captured from an enemy by the American arms, the masters and three fourths of the crews of which should be natives of America, should be admitted at the same rates of duty as were paid for the like articles coming from the most favoured nations; and that all commodities brought from other nations or captured from an enemy by the Americans, should be entered in British ports at the lowest duties paid by any other country."

After some conversation between Mr. Parnsonby, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Eldon, the Resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Rose then moved another Resolution, that all Tobacco imported from America in British or American ships as aforesaid, be admitted in British ports at the same duties with tobacco coming from British Plantations; and that all soups, from the same, be admitted at the same duties as soups coming from any country in Europe.

This resolution was also agreed to, and ordered to be reported to-morrow.

On the motion of Mr. Rose, it was ordered, that the House should to-morrow resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the trade with Brazil.

American Consulate, London, June 6, 1809.

The following official communication to this office, this instant arrived, I have deemed an incumbent duty to make public, for the information of all American merchants and others affected thereby.

(Signed) WM. LYMAN.

St. Petersburg (14) 26th April, 1809.

Sir—I herewith send you a copy of a note I have lately received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which will acquaint you, that measures similar to those pursued by France, with respect to Neutral vessels trading between England and her ports, have been adopted here. All intercourse by means of our flag is thus stopped between Great Britain and Russia. You will please to communicate this intelligence to all those whom it may interest, and believe me respectfully,

Sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) LOVETT HARRIS.
WM LYMAN, Esq. American Consul, London.

"In order to prevent the possibility, of any communication whatever between Russia and England, His Imperial Majesty has judged it advisable to order that no vessel coming from an English port, even if it belongs to a nation friendly to Russia, and shall be laden with any merchandise, shall be admitted into the ports of Russia. Every vessel, however, which shall not have been in England, may freely enter the Russian ports, and export the productions of the Empire, with this proviso, that the commercial houses to which such vessels shall be addressed, shall undertake in writing, that such vessel shall not go to England, but that they will consign their cargoes to some port belonging to a power friendly to Russia. The undersigned thinks it his duty to communicate this new arrangement to Mr. Lovett Harris, Consul General for the United States of America, and seizes this opportunity to renew the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed)
COUNT NICHOLAS DE ROMANOFF,
Petersburgh, 10th April, 1809.
MR. LOVETT HARRIS.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HAVANNA.

Inhabitants of the island of Cuba, worthy descendants of the generous Spanish Nation.

Know, that I have this very day received several manifestoes, proclamations, and edicts published and printed by order of the Supreme Council (Junto) of Government which has been established in Seville, in consequence of an act of perfidy more infamous than any which the world has ever witnessed; papers which as you will very soon see, appear not to be dictated by men, but rather inspired by Angels; in short, papers which must necessarily produce the vindication of insulted and derided Spain, and the liberty of all Europe, which lies buried in slavery by the same hand which afflicts our brethren. It appears by them, and I learn by the relations of persons worthy of belief who have been eye witnesses of the dreadful and horrid events which took place in our Peninsula in the months of April and May, that the French government assuming the false character of a friend and good ally, has deceived Ferdinand VII. the best and most virtuous of kings, abused his generosity and good faith, invited him to his territory by artful and insidious caresses, and by similar craft and treacherous proceedings induced his august parents and the whole Royal Family to follow him, for the purpose of treating them as they have been treated, with the most disgraceful contempt and consummated at last their horrible design by compelling them to renounce the Crown of Spain, in favour of a foreigner, having no other right than his insatiable ambition, at the same time that his executors and assassins were shedding the precious blood of the inhabitants of Madrid, as a return for the hospitality and fraternity with which they had been received and welcomed as their own chiefs have publicly acknowledged. Our language contains no term adequate to characterize conduct so horrible, which has covered France with infamy and Spain with mourning, and which has made the most insensible and barbarous nations shudder with fear. But, think not from this, that the sentiment of honor, the nobleness of mind and the majestic dignity of the Spanish character, have been dismayed at the sight of such direful calamity. On the contrary, the virtuous and magnanimous sons of a heroic country, are determined to fight until the last man of its twelve millions of inhabitants shall gloriously die, to avenge an insult so humiliating, to avenge their outraged religion, their violated females, their murdered children, and to rescue from captivity their adored Ferdinand. Yes, doubt it not, they will fill with dread the authors of such iniquity, and will exterminate them. They are animated with a holy rage capable of breaking into pieces the chains which bind all the nations of Europe. They have adjusted an armistice with England, a name sweet and consolatory to the human race, to which heretofore must be added that shield of afflicted humanity, for the same reason, that Spain may be styled the deliverer of the world. Yes, they co-operate with the virtuous and magnanimous English, for though they have just been our accidental enemies, to whom it is known that this could only have been, as in fact it was, an effect of the violence and Machiavellism of the French government! Do not blame me on account of the inconsistency between this sentiment and those expressed in the proclamation, published on the 27th of January last; besides that almost every government labors under some systematic defect, and commits some acts of injustice, which give room for recitatives, more especially in a state of war, it was a duty of my official station, to accommodate my language to that of my superiors, as I do on the present occasion; but with this difference, that my soul is justly and profoundly indignant, and that I am ardently desirous to shed my blood as a sacrifice to my religion, my king and my country. Be confidently persuaded that the other nations whose habitations and fields are yet smoking with the innocent blood of the flower of their youth which has been shed by an incomprehensible chain of success combined by the genius of desolation, will recover from their dismay, will acquire courage to shake off the yoke, and united with Spain and England will conquer in the greatest and noblest work which man can perform, with the same ardor that animates the lioness to rescue her young. The French themselves, that nation illustrious, generous and worthy of a better lot will hasten to wash away the black spot with which their own hands have tarnished their lustre; compassionate them, and view them not with hatred, for they are our brothers, and will soon be our good friends. The divine creator of men, the arbiter of the fate of nations, is interested in this holy and august work, and we ought not to doubt of his protection. I see you full of ardent zeal to fly to take a part in it, but your situation at the distance of 2600 leagues unfortunately now

deprives you of that glorious felicity.—But it is of no moment.

Money to defray the expense of it is no less necessary than arms, and it is in your power to participate by means of an offering more salutary to men, and more agreeable to the sight of God, than was ever offered in his holy temple. Initiate the Spanish heroes: circumscribe your expenses—renounce your superfluities—establish a Spartan economy—let there not remain in your houses a single ounce of gold or silver, except what is absolutely necessary for religious rites. Will you have less virtue and less generosity than the Romans had, when they believed Hannibal was approaching the gates of Rome! Will you have more attachment to your property, and less disinterestedness than those Pagans who knew not the true God?—Will you have less respect than they to your holy religion, less loyalty and less love to your country, to your customs, to your laws and to your government, less affection for your wives and your tender infants, and less horror of the tyranny and slavery with which the hosts of the common enemy threaten you as soon as they shall have subjugated your brethren! Will you prefer to reserve your riches entire to the end, that the body may be great and more captivating to the eyes of their capidity, rather than to sacrifice a part for the sake of objects so precious which you may save at so little cost, preserve Spain your glorious native soil, and redeem from captivity your king who has ascended to the throne by the rugged road of virtue and heroism, braving the dangers of the scaffold and the enormous infamy of being reputed a regicide and paricide, when his object was to make you happy by the downfall of a perfidious traitor and despotic favorite! Pardon me if I offend your delicacy, your generosity, your well known loyalty and holy ambition of true and solid glory. My imagination disturbed by so melancholy an event, can scarcely flow me to articulate words, how much less to consider them! I am sure that you will do much more than I ask of you. I well know your virtues, and you are not ignorant how much I appreciate them, and what are the sentiments of my heart towards you and each one of you.—Yes, this is the epoch in which America and her renowned sons through whose veins runs the illustrious and most noble Spanish blood, will display their greatness of soul, and will acquire as much glory as was recently acquired by the heroic inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, a glory as much more true and solid as the moral virtues and trophies which the martial and blood stained triumphs of Mrs. The good which you do on this occasion will be common to the Spaniards, to all the nations of Europe and to yourselves, but the sweet pleasure of listening to the blessings on you which will descend from generation to generation, will be a most flattering reward derived from your beneficence the most valuable which men can grant and much more estimable than the equivocal distinctions and decorations which are bestowed by Sovereigns, not always upon virtue, and even sometimes upon corruption and vice.

I hasten to give you this information, that you may instantly know the great object which ought to occupy the attention and the heart of every Spaniard, and of every man living who loves mankind. But at the same time, I earnestly recommend to you resignation to divine providence, which knows how to extract an antidote from poison, the virtue of fortitude and magnanimity never so necessary as at present; patience, prudence, moderation and docility, to repress your inevitable uneasiness, to shun all tumult and disorder and to abstain from giving the slightest disturbance to the peaceable, laborious and most useful Frenchmen, our fellow inhabitants and friends who, driven by a revolution the most sanguinary and infamous of any recorded by history, have sought and found in your bosom the sacred asylum of a fraternal hospitality; understanding that if there be among them any one whose residence can be injurious to us, he shall be caused to leave the island, without oppression, protecting the others with Spanish humanity, and with the strong shield of justice, who will know how to use proper severity towards all who shall attempt to offend them by word or action.

If you hearken with docility to the paternal advice which I give you, and observe it carefully, I trust in the mercy of God, in your loyalty and in your virtues, that you will very soon see the dawn of tranquility, of rejoicing, prosperity and of more brilliant glory for yourselves and your future generations.

THE MARQUIS DE SOMERUELOS,
Havana, July 17, 1808.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.

A letter from a respectable merchant at Havana, dated July 19, says:—"An express extraordinary has this moment arrived here from Spain, bringing the important news THAT THE EMPEROR BONAPARTE NO LONGER EXISTS; THAT HE WAS KILLED BY THE SPANISH ARMS AT BAYONNE."

August 6.

We copy the following from a London paper of Friday the 10th June—the federal papers of Boston and New York, and their Tory friends, have taught their friends at Nova Scotia to believe these things to be as they wished them to be, and no doubt their effect in England must have been considerable.

HALIFAX, (N. Scotia,) May 3.

Many of the people here are turning their ships into privateers, in expectation of an American war; there are letters in town from New York, dated as late as the 28th April, in which they say great discontent prevails against congress for the embargo. The country neither can, nor will suffer it to continue much longer, every part of the country will be ruined. The planters (farmers) will not submit to be ruined with their hands across, and I should not be surprised to see congress by force of arms dismissed. Flour will scarcely bring two dollars a barrel, beef and pork 1d. per lb. tobacco two dollars the hundred weight—cotton wool can be purchased at 8 cents—(4d sterling) per pound; all our yards and wharves are so full of produce, that some lumber brought down in March last, was obliged to be sold for fire wood—it may perhaps be alleged by some, that our planters (farmers) pay no rent or taxes, and having purchased their

land at four or six dollars per acre, can afford to sell their produce at any price; but if their lands are cheap, the wages of their servants are enormous—and when it is considered that the usual wages of farmer's servants, is 280 dollars per annum, or between 50 and 60 pounds sterling, British money, you will easily perceive that it is impossible for the farmer to stand it. Their servants must be dismissed if the embargo continues, and 40,000 or 50,000 men thrown idle, with arms in their hands, will not be easily controlled; anarchy, confusion and bloodshed, must ensue—and none knows where it will end.

PETERSBURG, August 9.

Evasion of the Embargo laws.

We understand a vessel escaped out of the harbour of Norfolk, a few nights since, loaded with a cargo of Flour, and bound for some of the West India Islands. The owner and master of the vessel and cargo have not yet been discovered.—We trust that if detection should follow their crimes, the indignation of the American people will not hesitate to brand them with the mark of eternal infamy and disgrace. Such conduct is unpardonable, and should not be tolerated.

We have heard of several instances lately, of vessels suffered to go out in ballast, for the purpose of bringing from foreign possessions, property left there previous to the embargo, taking with them flour instead of ballast. The knowledge of these facts, should certainly impose the greatest circumspection on the part of the Collectors.—Pet. Intel.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

TORIES ADMONISHED.

The federal Junto are very angry when they are told that the continuance of the embargo is owing to them. But one moment's reflection must prove the propriety of the charge. The papers under their control began early to reprobate the measure, and a plan was concerted to raise disturbances within a few days after the embargo took place. Witness the body of men (falsely styled sailors) who were mustered at the north-end by a "well dressed man," (whom no body knew) and who were paraded thro' the streets of Boston with a drum & fife, and beset the governor's house, if not in a riotous, yet in a very indecent manner. This faction then meant to affront the governor, though they are now so liberal with their fallover. They have treated him with every indecency, and we cannot suppose he will be ensnared by their hypocrisy.

This sailor business was critically investigated by a committee of the general court, and it was so plainly proved to be a gross imposition, that even the federal country members were ashamed of it. Ever since then the Junto have been at work to excite commotion, and have given every assurance to the British, that the embargo was so unpopular that it could not long continue. It has been so positively asserted, that while the subject was debated before the house of commons, Mr. Brougham admitted it as a fact which could not be disputed.

Timothy Pickens's Letter, Wheaton's Resolutions, and the publications in the federal papers, have been solely calculated to encourage the British to enforce their orders in opposition to the embargo. Can there be greater encouragement given to France or England to persist in their measures, than telling them, that the people of America are determined on a repeal of the only mode adopted to counteract their impositions? Can any man do a greater injury than Pickens and Wheaton, or take a more effectual method to prolong the embargo than these two men? Can we suppose the British or the French will regard the embargo as effectual, when they are told by a senator in congress, by the legislature of Massachusetts, and by all the federal papers, that the people will not long submit to it? That it is more injurious to ourselves than to them. Common sense must shew us, that such publications have a tendency to continue their impositions on our commerce, and to frustrate the purposes of the embargo. Will any man of sense say, that such proceedings do not encourage our enemies to violate our commercial rights, when they are thus constantly told we cannot persevere in our opposition? Let those then who complain of the embargo, look to these revellers of our government—let these Letter writers and Resolute makers become responsible for the continuance of the embargo. If the sailor is out of employ, let him thank Timothy Pickens for it. If the tradesmen are deprived of work, let them look to those who are weakening the energies of the government by their traitorous conduct. The merchant and the farmer are sufferers, by the publications in these very papers which pretend to advocate their interest.

This faction appear now desirous to raise commotions and insurrections in various parts of the states. But, if they DO TAKE PLACE, they must be answerable for the consequences. The people will not be tame spectators of such disturbances; and whenever causes them will be held RESPONSIBLE for the event. If commotions are once begun, where are they to end? Will they stop at the command of those who at first created them? Will taking off the embargo remove the difficulty, or supply the mouth of labor? Will our commerce be secure from depredation after the embargo is removed? or will the sailor be free from impositions? Will any merchant of property send out a cargo, or will the trade be pursued to any advantage by individuals? A few desperadoes (who make a great show with little property) may sport like gamblers on a hazardous speculation, but the interest of the real merchant cannot be benefited, if we should remove the embargo to-morrow.

If then the Junto think to effect the repeal of the embargo by mobs, riots and insurrections, and afterwards it is found that no public relief is obtained by the measure, the same persons whom they have encouraged in this event, will be as ready to seek redress among the three per cent. gentry.

But to the honour of our country, all this hue and cry does not take place among our merchants or sailors.—There is not a merchant worthy of the name, but acknowledges that the embargo is the most salutary mea-

sure to be adopted by the government.—The difficulty does not arise from this quarter, but from a BOSTON FRACTION, in the interest of the British, and who have in all instances, been more desirous to serve England, than their own country. A mere conversation in a particular insurance office in this town, is an evidence that the complaint against the embargo, does not proceed from merchants, but lawyers, and others, who, if the embargo was repealed to-morrow, would not send one shilling to sea. The conversation on this occasion was maintained in favor of the embargo, by a man wearing the name of a merchant, against those, who think they know a great deal on the bench, or within the bar, (when they have the exclusive right of speaking.) But in any other situation are as ignorant as most people. Such men had better study the laws to secure the lives of the citizens, (for which they receive their salary) than arrogate to themselves a knowledge of our commercial concerns. There is no country more beset by a faction than the United States. The evidence cannot be wanting, if we read the federal papers.—Ever since Mr Jefferson has been in office, every measure adopted has been opposed, unless it favored Britain.—There has been no proposition approved, only as connected with the interest of England. There has been one constant flow of calumny and abuse against him, and every man who advocated his conduct.—The British government has never been defended in all their outrages against our Commerce; if our vessels were taken and condemned in the British court of admiralty, the decisions have been approved by the Junto; if our seamen are captured or killed, it is always justly fixed by them. We can only say, if our difficulties continue, those who tell the belligerents that we are determined to rise en masse to repel the measures adopted to counteract their imposition, must become responsible for the evils they bring on their country. We had Tories once, and we know the evil they did.

FROM THE SAME.

While contemplating the events in Europe, we are led into reflections of the highest magnitude as it respects the future destiny of society. There has been something in the progress of the French revolution which embraces all the wonderful predictions foretold by sacred writers, and the physical operations which the philosophers of all nations have contemplated as eventually arising from the energies of the respective governments of Europe. The jealousies of these nations have ever been the cause of war between each other; and the French revolution in the first instance, reared those passions to the highest elevation, and enabled Britain to enlist every crowned head to check its progress. But the collected energies of France have been able to bend down the formidable phalanx embodied against them. The government has during the whole period, been too powerful for its opponents. Let the form of their constitution be what it would—let insurrections pervade the several sections of the nation—let convulsions exist in every department of the government—still victory was ever the telegraph which proclaimed to the world the power and invincibility of the nation.

In this state of things what can we infer, but that the destiny of society, under the direction of Heaven, is now committed to the hands of Bonaparte? There has been such a wonderful series of success, and such a constant flow of national acquisition, that nothing but the hand of heaven could have accomplished the immensity of the work.

Whether the acquisition in his hands is to be directed for the happiness or misery of mankind, is still in the womb of futurity. For centuries the state of Europe has been reduced to the most abject condition of ignorance and servitude as it relates to the people. It is impossible under any form of government, that the people can be more miserable than they have been. As far as the condition of the people is concerned, no injury can befall them. Bonaparte cannot add to the slavery of the mind, nor to the servitude of the body, by any new establishments under his administration. Tyranny has for ages worn as disgusting a countenance, as it is in the power of Bonaparte to give it. He cannot add one cord to the whip, nor one sting to the scorpion. Mankind have been as degraded as human nature is capable of sinking, and Bonaparte must exert much more in the art of refining on misery, than in military tactics, if he can produce one more groan in society than what has been heard for centuries by those whom he has subdued.

From the above premises we must draw this conclusion, that the governments of Europe under Bonaparte cannot produce more evils as it relates to slavery, than what they have hitherto suffered—and this being the case, we do hope that the wisdom of providence has selected this man to bring about those events which may terminate in the amelioration of the state of society. Those who believe in the scripture revelations have ever considered the days approaching, when the discordant passions will cease, and that men will not learn war any more. The conduct of Bonaparte has in most instances favored such an event, for whenever he has subjugated his enemies, he has pursued a principle more humane than any conqueror either in ancient or modern history. The arts and sciences have been protected and encouraged—and we may say, there is more genius and scientific knowledge within the territories under the command of the French, than within any other quarter of the world.

The U. S. at this momentous crisis are not called on to commence hostilities against France more than England on account of the late orders and decrees of the two nations. At this period it is our policy to keep without the vortex of the present controversy—for it is certain, one aid can no more help England to exorcise herself from her difficulties, than the numerous powers which have hitherto attempted to do it. It must therefore be the height of folly for us at this eventful period to presume to take up the conqueror. It is our policy to keep good fellowship at home, and by every prudent mean to secure our property from the defalcation of both nations, without thinking to better our condition by engaging in a war, under the fallacious idea, that our energies are wanted to save Britain and check Bonaparte. As Britain was the first cause